

No. 9064

日五十二年二月二十日

二月

號八月正英港香

PRICE \$2 PER MONTH

## SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

January 17, FALKENBERG, German str., 988 W.

Drayer, Wahr 8th Jan., Rice—WIGLER

& Co.

January 17, CHINTUNG, Chinese steamer, 833.

WINSOR, Wampano 17th January, General

—C. M. S. N. Co.

January 17, SIGNAL, German steamer, 365, T.

Bruks, Fukien 13th January, and Hoihoi

17th, General—SIEMENS & Co.

January 17, THURSTON, German steamer, 1,346, A.

Bleicker, Saigon 12th January, Rice and

Paddy—SIEMENS & Co.

January 17, THERON, German steamer, 1,346, A.

Bleicker, Saigon 12th January, Rice and

Paddy—SIEMENS & Co.

January 17, J. COH CHRISTENSEN, Norwegian

steamer, 1,105, J. Bjørk, Kristiansund 12th

January, Coal—M. B. KAHLA

January 17, U.S.S. ESSER, American corvette,

1,400, T. F. Jewell, Manila 11th January.

January 17, MOUNT LEONARD, American bark,

530, Class H. Nelson, Swatow 16th January.

Falburt—ARNHOLD, KARRENS & Co.

January 17, CARMAGHIE, British steamer,

1,623, B. P. Wilkins, London 26th November,

and Singapore 10th January, General—

—ADAMSON, BILL & Co.

CLEARANCES.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE

17TH JANUARY.

SARIE, French steamer, for Hainan.

NAMCO, British steamer, for Swatow.

DEEPEDE, British steamer, for Kobe.

MERIONETHSHIRE, British steamer, for Singapore.

MARK LEE, British steamer, for Singapore.

RALPH M. HAYWARD, American bark, for New York.

LUDIE, German steamer, for Singapore.

PRIMA, British steamer, for Singapore.

HAI LUNG, British steamer, for Swatow.

PRIMA, German steamer, for Bangkok.

SIGNE, German steamer, for Hoihoi.

DEPARTURES.

JANUARY 17, BILLY SIMPSON, British bark, for

Sundan.

JANUARY 17, JOHN TRANEY, British bark, for

San Francisco.

JANUARY 17, MERIONETHSHIRE, British str., for

London.

JANUARY 17, PRIAM, British str., for London.

JANUARY 17, LYDIA, German str., for Hamburg.

JANUARY 17, FUSHUN, Chi str., for Wampano.

JANUARY 17, HALLOONG, British str., for Swatow.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per STYRUD, str., from Fakhoi, &c.—Mr. DUCH,

and 58 Chinese.

Per TRITON, str., from Saigon—9 Chinese.

Per Mount LEE, bark, from Swatow.—

Mrs. C. H. NEILSON.

DEPARTED.

Per NEPAL, str., for Shanghai.—Messrs. JOHN

FORSTER and A. J. LOUD.

TO DEPART.

Per KEDAR-AL-MIND, str., from Hongkong—

For STYRUD, str., D. A. HAMILTON, Rev.

Col. H. H. S. CHIE, GROER, and KAM

TONG, For PEKING—Capt. and Mrs. SCHUTZ.

For CALABRIA—Mr. and Mrs. J. K. KEENEY.

For SYDNEY—Mr. and Mrs. J. A. ASHMAN.

For MURSILLAS—Mr. GRANT SCOTT.

For LONDON—Mr. and Mrs. H. N. COOK.

For SINGAPORE—Mr. and Mrs. D. L. D'OLIVEIRA.

For VENEZUELA—Mr. and Mrs. H. N. COOK.

For LONDON—H. A. N. COOK.

For SINGAPORE—Mr. and Mrs. J. F. J. F. HENNEL.

From HYOGO—For MURSILLAS—Mr. A. M. DELL.

REPORTS.

The American bark MOUNT LEONARD, from

Swatow 16th January, reports bad fresh breeze

from the N.E. with thick cloudy overcast weather

and rain to port.

The British steamer CARDIGANSHIRE, from Lon-

don 16th January, and Singapore 10th Jan-

uary, reports bad moderate monsoon first part to

Palau Saita; from there to port had strong

monsoon and eastward sea.

SHANGHAI SHIPPING.

JANUARY ARRIVALS.

4. Kiang-tee, Chinese str., from Ningpo.

5. Taiwo, British str., from Hankow.

6. Patroclus, British str., from Liverpool.

7. Satsomo Maru, Jap. str., from Hongkong.

8. Paubu, British str., from Apia.

9. Wuchang, British str., from Ningpo.

10. Kiang-tee, Chinese str., from Ningpo.

11. Satsomo Maru, Jap. str., from Kowloon.

12. Teng-tsun, British str., from Ningpo.

13. Kiang-tee, Chinese str., from Ningpo.

14. Kiang-tee, Chinese str., from Ningpo.

15. Kiang-tee, Chinese str., from Ningpo.

16. Kiang-tee, Chinese str., from Ningpo.

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74. Kiang-tee, Chinese str., from Ningpo.





of the Nagasaki affair, one Silva, a Portuguese, who appeared as a witness on the Chinese side, was, after his examination was concluded, charged with robbery with violence, on the person of a Japanese, and steps were taken to have him sumamed before the Portuguese Consul. Before he was tried, however, it appeared that the Chinese resident in Nagasaki had given his name to the satisfaction of the Japanese prosecutor, who then for a time mysteriously disappeared. Silva, however, not thinking himself in safe, sought shelter on a Chinese man-of-war, and has not made his appearance in Nagasaki since. The Japanese who condoned the offence has been

The Nagasaki *Press* says—The steamer *Merivale*, Captain Dutten, had the difficult task to get ashore on the north-east side of the bay, between Akimura and Tatsugami, about 3 p.m. on Sunday, the 9th inst., whilst under weigh, leaving the harbour bound for Hongkong en route to Manila to fill up with coal for steam. Luckily the weather was calm, and it was only slightly raining at the time, but the wind was strong enough to keep down the wind so long as it blew. Eight hundred persons had been rescued from this conflagration, and the damage done by this conflagration is great. The death is estimated at about 50,000 persons. The dead continued to smoulder throughout the evening of the following day—*Hongkong Times*.

For other mail news see *Supplement*.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

ANGLO-CHINESE CALENDAR,  
1887.  
FOR THE DESK.

IN RED AND BLACK.

1/- IN RED AND BLACK.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR.

KELLY & WALSH, W. BEEBE, LANE,  
CRAWFORD & CO.

FOR SALE.

CHAS. H. FIELD'S EICK'S  
CHAMPAIGNE, 120 WHITE SEAL.  
\$21. per case of 1 dozen quarts.  
\$21. per case of 2 dozen pints.  
PAUL DUOIS & C°'s  
CLARET, BRAND VIN LOVILLE  
\$21. per case of 1 dozen quarts.  
CLARET, CHATEAU LAURE  
\$13. per case of 1 dozen quarts.  
\$14. per case of 2 dozen pints.  
POINTE CLARET  
\$9.50. per case of 1 dozen quarts.  
PALMER MARGAUX  
\$7.50. per case of 1 dozen quarts.  
\$8.50. per case of 2 dozen pints.  
LORMONT  
\$5. per case of 1 dozen quarts.  
JOHN WALKER & SONS'  
OLD HIGHLAND WHISKY  
\$8. per case of 1 dozen bottles.

Appt. to

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'s  
WINES AND SPIRITS.

Hongkong, 25th August, 1887.

NOTICE.

AT WHOLE-ALIVE PRICES.

SAIGON'S SHERRY, PORT,  
CLARET, CHAMPAIGNE,  
HOCKS, BURGUNDY.

BRANDY, WHISKIES, ALE, STOUT,  
MACHINERY, LAWN MOWERS,  
S ALES, BICYCLES.

PAINTS, OILS, VARNISH.

Appt. to

W. G. HUMPHREYS & CO.  
Bank Buildings.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1887.

FOR SALE.

CHAMPAGNE "MONOPOLE."  
—HEADSPEAK & CO.  
MONOPOLE RED SEAL (medium dry).  
Do. RED FOIL "SEC" (dry).  
Do. GOLD FOIL "DRY" (extra dry).  
CARLOWITZ & C°.  
Sole Agents for  
HEADSPEAK & CO., REIMS.

For Hongkong, China and the East.  
Hongkong, 1st July, 1887.

FOR SALE.

GERMAN BEER, "ZWEI EICAS," KIEL,  
\$8 per Case of 4 dozen quarts.

EDUARD SCHELLHAAS & CO.  
Sole Agents,

Dengkeng and China.

Hongkong, 1st November, 1886.

FOR SALE.

J. AND R. TENNENT'S ALE and  
DAVID CORTS & SONS'.

Merchant Navy  
Long Flax CANVAS.

Crowns.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO.

Hongkong, 11th May, 1887.

FOR SALE.

YEE CHANG & CO.  
COAL MERCHANTS.

Have always on hand  
LARGE STOCKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTI-

ON OF COAL.

Address—Care of Messrs. KWONG SUNG & CO.,  
No. 63, PRAYA.

NOTICE.

PRINTING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION  
AT THE "DAILY PRESS" OFFICE.

FAVOURABLE COMPARISON  
WITH ANY IN THE EAST.

"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE.  
HONGKONG.

FOR SALE.

WINTER TIME TABLE.  
THE KOWLOON FERRY.

STEAM LAUNCEON  
"MORNING STAR".

RUM DOLLY AND FERRY BOAT FROM PRUDHON'S  
WHARF AND THE KOWLOON TSUM, AT 5TH INST.

This Time Table will take effect from  
the 21st October, 1886.

FOR SALE.

YEE CHANG & CO.  
COAL MERCHANTS.

Have always on hand  
LARGE STOCKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTI-

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COAL MERCHANTS.

# MAIL SUPPLEMENT TO THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, JANUARY 18TH, 1887.

## THE TEMPORARY CENTRAL MARKET.

exercised by a Government department. The Governor in forwarding the Attorney-General's objections, appears to have admitted their force, and said:—

"I would now add that all men who like myself have had long practical experience in the administration of the Colony, and agree with the view which the Chinese government, in its capacity as a law to all who conform to its principles, and in its capacity as a law to all who do not conform to its principles, would consider, whether he is always entitled to do so, that his power, which is always exercisable, and which may be exercised extraterritorially, may be properly exercised. Now no man could be properly extraterritorial with the powers which the proposed Bill would confer, who does not, positively, know that the Chinese laws, customs, and feelings of the Chinese, and also very peculiar moral qualifications of patience and temper."

This is effect is one of the principal objections against the Bill urged in these columns, and it is one which cannot easily be lost sight of. The Secretary of State, however, was of opinion that Mr. O'MALLEY's objections might be met by amendments in the draft; and he suggested as a safeguard against the arbitrary exercise of the power conferred on the Attorney-General that certain members of the Chinese Society for the Protection of Women and Children should be associated with the Registrar-General as a consulting committee, which would prevent too great an interference with the domestic affairs of the Chinese population and at the same time solve the difficulty as to what was to be done with a child who had been set free under the provisions of the Ordinance. The Secretary of State further expressed the opinion that evils of the kind dealt with in the draft Ordinance should be opposed by giving strong powers to the Executive, and he approached the Bill, being abandoned,

for the purpose, soon constitute a nuisance to the neighbourhood. If there is no alternative, however, the residents and the officials of the Supreme Court will have to put up with the filth and uncleanliness. The P. & O. S. N. Company have had to put up with many disgraces incident to the proprietary of the Central Market to their premises, and will no doubt be pleased to be relieved from them for a time. We presume that there is no prospect of the removal of the Market altogether to another site. The existing structure will of course give place to a suitable building, adapted in every respect for the purpose, built on sound sanitary principles, and an ornament and a credit to the Colony. It is to be regretted, however, that a site cannot be reclaimed from the foreshore for the new Market, as suggested before. The site of the existing Market would realise a large sum of money, which would go far towards furnishing the funds for the erection of a new edifice, which, as we have already pointed out, would afford many advantages. The facts that the area of available building ground is so small, and the cost of land so increasingly great in the centre of the town, afford further arguments in favour of reclamation if it be at all practicable. Perhaps the Public Works Committee will inquire, when considering the question of a site for the proposed temporary Market, whether such reclamation be possible in any central position along the foreshore, and, if so, whether a site thus secured would be suitable for a Market. If this be the case, they might be spared the trouble of resolving a somewhat difficult problem, as the necessity for a temporary Market would then disappear.

## DOMESTIC SERVICE IN HONGKONG.

The papers asked for when the Bill for the Better Protection of Young Girls was proposed for second reading were laid upon the table of the Legislative Council on the 7th inst. The Bill grants extraordinary powers to the Registrar-General to interfere in the domestic affairs of the Chinese. The real question for discussion is whether this might not give rise to greater evils than the one the Bill is designed to cure; or, on the other hand, whether the Registrar-General's powers of interference might not be hedged about with such safeguards as to practically do away with the danger of fresh evils growing up. The Bill now under consideration is an amended edition of one introduced, but not passed, in the early part of 1883, and various modifications have been made in it intended to diminish or remove the objections raised to the original measure. Sir George Bowes took up the difficult question of domestic servitude shortly after arriving in the colony, and requested an opinion on the subject from Mr. Justice Russell. What would be thought of a proposal to associate representatives of those societies with the magistrates who had to try cases brought forward by such societies? What guarantee is there for the character or ability of members of the Pei Leung Kuk? What security is there that the society as a body will be governed by common sense and not become a tool in the hands of designing or fanatical persons? Then as to the Registrar-General himself, as Governor Bowes says, no man could be properly extraterritorial with the power which the proposed Bill would confer who does not possess a thorough knowledge of the language, laws, customs, and feelings of the Chinese, and also very peculiar moral qualifications of patience and temper. What guarantee is there that these qualifications will always be found in the Registrar-General? It must, moreover, be borne in mind that the Registrar-General, though the head of his own department, is not, like the Judges of the Supreme Court, independent of the Executive, but is entirely subordinate to the Governor in all matters pertaining to the duties of his office. It is not so long since the colony had experienced a Governor with very little appreciation of the value of Mr. Russell's recommendations, and I have to request you to express to him my sense of the care and attention which he has devoted to the subject." Mr. Russell's recommendations are embodied in the final paragraph of his recapitulation, which is as follows:—

"It has been shown that these fatal objections to the proposed Bill are of a technical nature, and it is suggested that the Registrar-General and a Chinese Committee should investigate cases of a suspicious nature, with power to summon and interrogate persons to whom the bond 'lets towards' pocket-daughters; also that the Registrar-General should be allowed to apply to a Judge in China for a writ of habeas corpus with the view of ascertaining the true condition of a purchased child. It is also suggested that stout tablets stating the law of freedom on English soil should be erected in places of public resort."

These recommendations met with the concurrence of the Registrar-General, Dr. STEWART, who submitted a draft Ordinance on the subject. This draft Ordinance was introduced as a Bill in the Legislative Council, but as soon as it was published objections were raised to it on the ground that the powers given to the Registrar-General were of too much too injunctive and autocratic a character. These objections found expression in the Press, and the Bill was ultimately dropped. From the papers now published it appears that the Attorney-General, Mr. O'MALLEY, did not approve of it. He pointed out that while the proposed measure provided that the Registrar-General might summon before him any person whom he reasonably suspected of having in his custody any adopted daughter or female servant between the age of 6 and 16 with a view of disposing of her as a prostitute, there was no definition of what should constitute reasonable grounds of suspicion, and he thought that the provision conferred too much arbitrary power to be exercised without the safeguard of publicity. The Registrar-General also that there was no provision as to what would be done with the child if it had to be taken away from those in charge of it, to the Court by substantial evidence that his intentions to deprive the child were good. Certainly in its present form the Bill ought not to be allowed to stand. It creates a new jurisdiction to be exercised in an injunctive and unconstitutional manner. The Chinese approve of it, we are told, but their approval, we imagine, amounts simply to this, that they are desirous of seeing certain abuses put down, and having been informed of it, they will have that effect, they approve of this Bill will have that effect, they approve of it on that ground alone without concerning themselves with its other bearings."

## THE EVACUATION OF PORT HAMILTON.

Whatever doubt may have been entertained as to the intentions of the British Government with regard to Port Hamilton, none need longer exist. The troophship *Himalaya*, shortly due here with drafts for the Garrison and Squadron, will proceed to Port Hamilton to embark the Royal Marines in garrison there and bring away all stores, &c., belonging to the British Government. In other words, flat evacuation of the islands is to take place in a few weeks. The Reuter's telegram of the 10th ultimo, which now add that an agreement had been come to between England and China for the cession of Port Hamilton to the latter when she was prepared to take it over was apparently not so far out in some respects from the fact. The statement also finds some corroboration in a telegram published in the American papers dated Paris, December 4, to the following effect:—

"The *Journal des Débats* says that a formal agreement has been concluded between China and England against Russia and that it provides for the cession of Port Hamilton to China." The London telegram to the *Japan Mail* states that "There is no question of the cession of Port Hamilton to China by Great Britain" was either not intended or was altogether unfounded. As a matter of fact it is very possible that there is no question of the cession of Port Hamilton. It may well be that the British Government, having carefully weighed the opinions pro and con, have decided that Port Hamilton is not worth acquisition, and simply intend to retire from it, leaving it to its original owner the King of Korea. It may, however, be that an arrangement has been made with the Chinese Government for them to hold it, perhaps in conjunction with and by sanction of the Korean Government. The Japanese Government would doubtless agree to such an arrangement under certain conditions, and no one else would have any right to object. The *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* in a recent article on the subject, intimated as follows:—

"It is the intention of the Chinese to make a check against the Russians, and it may be possible that Japan may not be wholly unwilling to enter into negotiations, though, as a matter of course, such a policy cannot be foreshadowed definitely. The Chinese have decided that Port Hamilton is not worth acquisition, and simply intend to retire from it, leaving it to its original owner the King of Korea. It may, however, be that an arrangement has been made with the Chinese Government for them to hold it, perhaps in conjunction with and by sanction of the Korean Government. The Japanese Government would doubtless agree to such an arrangement under certain conditions, and no one else would have any right to object. The *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* in a recent article on the subject, intimated as follows:—

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